

**REMARKS**

This is intended as a full and complete response to the Final Office Action dated March 23, 2005, having a shortened statutory period for response set to expire on June 23, 2005. Applicant submits this response to place the application in condition for allowance or in better form for appeal. Please reconsider the claims pending in the application for reasons discussed below.

Claims 1-34 are pending in the application. Claims 1-34 remain pending following entry of this response.

**Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103**

Claims 1-4, 6-16, 18-24, and 26-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Shulman et al.* (US 6,311,323, filed Sep 7, 1999, hereinafter "*Shulman*"), in view of the *MultiEdit software NonPatent Literature 9* (hereinafter "*MultiEdit*") (1998 and 1999, version 8.0 by American Cybernetics, available at <http://web.archive.org/web/19991013045651/multiedit.com/80info.htm>)

The Examiner takes the position that "it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify *Schulman* to include the spell checking in quotes or from cursor begin and end position as taught by *MultiEdit*."

Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

The Examiner bears the initial burden of establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness. See MPEP § 2142. To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine the reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Third, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. See MPEP § 2143. The present rejection fails to establish at least the third criteria.

*Schulman* discloses an automatic assist window that program related information for use by a programmer to construct a programming language statement or to obtain information about a programming language statement. However, *Schulman* does not teach, show or suggest context-sensitive word validity checking in a programming

environment. More particularly, *Schulman* does not teach, show or suggest determining a validity of the user input information against the plurality of relevant terms which are generated based on the context of the input location or determining a validity of the user input information relative to the context. The passage cited by the Examiner with respect to this feature is merely directed to a "continuous high level compilation" (*Schulman*, Col. 5, lines 42-48). Although *Schulman* also discloses a "selection menu" having "at least one menu item" which, when selected, can be "automatically inserted into the immediate programming language statement at the present character position cursor location . . ." (*Schulman*, Col. 4, lines 48-62), which is similar to an auto-complete function, *Schulman* does not teach, show or suggest that a validity of the "user input information" is determined against the "at least one menu item". *MultiEdit* disclose nothing further with this respect. Therefore, the claims are believed to be allowable, and allowance of the claims is respectfully requested.

Claims 5, 17 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Shulman*, in view of *Multiedit*, further in view of *Sonderegger* (US 5,893,118). As discussed above, the references cited by the Examiner, either alone or in combination, do not teach, show or suggest context-sensitive word validity checking in a programming environment in which a validity of the user input information is determined against a plurality of relevant terms which are generated based on the context of the input location or determined relative to the context. *Sonderegger* disclose nothing further with this respect. Therefore, the claims are believed to be allowable, and allowance of the claims is respectfully requested.

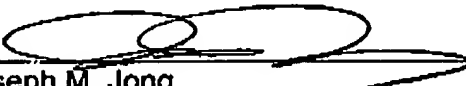
#### Conclusion

The secondary references made of record are noted. However, it is believed that the secondary references are no more pertinent to the Applicant's disclosure than the primary references cited in the office action. Therefore, Applicant believes that a detailed discussion of the secondary references is not necessary for a full and complete response to this office action.

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Having addressed all issues set out in the office action, Applicant respectfully submits that the claims are in condition for allowance and respectfully requests that the claims be allowed.

Respectfully submitted,



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